United Nations S/2001/309

Security Council

Distr.: General
2 April 2001
English
Original: Arabic

## Letter dated 2 April 2001 from the Permanent Representative of the United Arab Emirates to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

On instructions from my Government, I have the honour to convey to you hereunder that part of the Final Communiqué of the Thirteenth Arab Summit Conference, held in Amman, Jordan, on 27 and 28 March 2001, that relates to the issue of the three islands belonging to the United Arsab Emirates, namely the Greater Tunb, the Lesser Tunb and Abu Musa, that have been occupied by the Islamic Republic of Iran since 1971:

> "The Arab Leaders reaffirm the sovereignty of the United Arab Emirates over its three islands, the Greater Tunb, the Lesser Tunb and Abu Musa, and their support for and endorsement of all the peaceful measures it is taking for the restoration of its sovereignty over the three Arab islands. They call upon Iran to end its occupation of the three Arab islands and to desist from pursuing a policy of imposing faits accomplis by force in these three islands, including the construction of installations for the settlement of Iranians there. They urge Iran to pursue peaceful means for the resolution of the ongoing dispute concerning the three Arab islands, in accordance with the principles and norms of international law, including agreement to refer the dispute to the International Court of Justice. The Leaders express their regret that Iran has refused to respond positively to the endeavours of the Committee of Three mandated by the Gulf Cooperation Council to devise a mechanism to initiate direct negotiations between the United Arab Emirates and the Islamic Republic of Iran for an end to the Iranian occupation of the three Arab islands. The Leaders request the Secretary-General of the League of Arab States to monitor the issue of the Iranian occupation of the islands belonging to the United Arab Emirates and to submit a report thereon to the next Arab Summit Conference."

I should be grateful if you would have this letter circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Mohammad J. **Samhan**
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

01-31551 (E) 030401 030401

United Nations S/2001/310

Security Council

Distr.: General
2 April 2001

Original: English

**Letter dated 2 April 2001 from the Permanent Representative of Sierra Leone to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council**

On the instructions of my Government, I have the honour to forward herewith a press release dated 30 March 2001 from the Government of Sierra Leone on the visit of Alhaji Ahmad Tejan Kabbah, President of the Republic of Sierra Leone, to the Republic of Guinea (see annex).

I should be grateful if the present letter and its annex could be issued as a document of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Ibrahim M. **Kamara**
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

01-31559 (E) 030401

## Annex to the letter dated 2 April 2001 from the Permanent Representative of Sierra Leone to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council

## Press release on the visit of His Excellency Alhaji Dr. Ahmad Tejan Kabbah, President of the Republic of Sierra Leone to the Republic of Guinea

30 March 2001

In the framework of the periodic consultations between the Head of State of the Republic of Sierra Leone and the President of the Republic of Guinea, His Excellency Dr. Ahmad Tejan Kabbah paid a one-day working and friendly visit to Conakry on 30 March 2001.

His Excellency Dr. Ahmad Tejan Kabbah was accompanied by an important government delegation. During the visit, the two heads of State reviewed the security situation in the subregion in general, and the States members of the Mano River Union in particular.

With regard to bilateral relations, the heads of State committed themselves to employing every effort to strengthen them in the interest of the peoples of Sierra Leone and Guinea who have a common destiny. To that effect, the two heads of State expressed concern regarding the deterioration of the security situation resulting from the escalation of aggression along the common borders. In that framework, they condemned unequivocally this barbaric aggression which jeopardizes the peace, security and stability of the subregion and undermines the development integration objectives of the Mano River Union member States.

The two heads of State condemned unequivocally the wanton loss of lives and property as well as the massive displacement of population caused by these attacks. They also condemned the barbaric acts of the RUF supported by the Government of Liberia against the territory of Guinea. The two heads of State demanded an immediate stop to these incursions into Guinean territory.

The two heads of State agreed on the need to set up, as soon as possible, a mechanism that could allow the resolution of this grave situation. The two heads of State deplored the decision of the Government of Liberia to declare persona non grata the ambassadors of Sierra Leone and Guinea accredited to Liberia. This negative decision is likely to undermine the immense effort undertaken by ECOWAS and the international community for the restoration of a climate of confidence favourable to the establishment of lasting peace. This is indispensable for the effectiveness of the activities of the Mano River Union.

The two heads of State recognized the necessity of implementing the important provisions, principles, values and protocols of the Mano River Union and declared the willingness of the two countries to continue to promote their cooperation until such time as the third member, Liberia, will respect the principles which govern the organization.

With regard to sanctions against Liberia, the two heads of State expressed their disquiet on the moratorium accorded for the implementation of these sanctions. To that effect, the two heads of State made an urgent appeal to the Security Council for

the immediate implementation of the sanctions, considering the fact that President Charles Taylor is not respecting this important resolution adopted by the Security Council as well as other important resolutions adopted by OAU and ECOWAS.

The two heads of State demanded from the international community support for the two States in their fight to safeguard their sovereignty and territorial integrity. They also requested an appropriate assistance to strengthen and consolidate the defence capacity of their respective armies to enable them to face these serious acts of aggression from the RUF rebels and their allies. To that effect, at the subregional level, the two heads of State deplored the persistence of conflicts in the subregion and decided to do everything possible to put an end to these conflicts.

The two heads of State further agreed that their respective national armies should now take ownership of the security of their common borders.

The two heads of State reaffirmed their adherence to the principles of the United Nations, OAU, ECOWAS and the Mano River Union.

The two heads of State agreed to meet regularly in order to harmonize their positions and their efforts for the restoration of lasting peace in the subregion.

President Dr. Ahmad Tejan Kabbah expressed his gratitude to his friend and brother, President Lansana Conte, for the generous hospitality accorded to Sierra Leonean refugees in Guinea. He also declared his satisfaction for the warm and brotherly welcome he always enjoyed from the Government and people of Guinea.

President Lansana Conte expressed the thanks of the Government and people of the Republic of Guinea to President Ahmad Tejan Kabbah for the visit, which he considered very important.

United Nations S/2001/311

Security Council

Distr.: General
2 April 2001
English
Original: Arabic

## Letter dated 2 April 2001 from the Permanent Representative of the Sudan to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council

On instructions from my Government, I have the honour to inform you that the Government of the Sudan would like item number 4, contained in paragraph 10 of the summary statement by the Secretary-General on matters of which the Security Council is seized and on the stage reached in their consideration (S/2001/15), dated 19 March 2001, to remain on the list of items of which the Security Council is seized. This item is entitled "Letter dated 20 February 1958 from the representative of the Sudan addressed to the Secretary-General (S/3963)".

I should be grateful if you would have this letter circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Elfatih **Erwa**
Permanent Representative

01-31520 (E) 020401 020401

United Nations S/2001/312

# Security Council

Distr.: General
2 April 2001

Original: English

## Letter dated 29 March 2001 from the Permanent Representative of Eritrea to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council

I have the honour to attach herewith a press release entitled "Ethiopian mines responsible for incident with United Nations vehicles in Tserona", issued today, 29 March 2001, by the State of Eritrea, Commission for Coordination with the United Nations Peacekeeping Mission (see annex).

I should be grateful if you would have the text of the present letter and its annex issued as a document of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Ahmed Tahir **Baduri**
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

01-31513 (E) 020401

## Annex to the letter dated 29 March 2001 from the Permanent Representative of Eritrea to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council

### Ethiopian mines responsible for incident with United Nations vehicles in Tserona

Investigations into last week's mine incidents around Tserona, in which three United Nations vehicles ran over mines, have confirmed that the mines were laid by Ethiopia. The mines, which resulted in the injury of a Canadian peacekeeper, were Belgium-made PRB-M3 plastic mines. These non-detectable mines have never been employed by the Eritrean Defence Forces and it has been confirmed that mines of these sort were found in Guluj in western Eritrea, following Ethiopia's withdrawal from the area. Mine experts have now confirmed that Ethiopia laid these mines.

Grave as this incident is, the danger of more such incidents looms large. In fact mine incidents in and around the areas that came under Ethiopian occupation are on the increase, with young children losing limbs to toy-like booby traps, vital watering holes becoming inaccessible, farmers losing livestock to mines and roads becoming too dangerous to travel.

The confirmation that Ethiopian mines were responsible for the accidents in Tserona comes as Ethiopia continues to reject appeals to provide minefield information to the United Nations Mission in Ethiopia and Eritrea (UNMEE).

United Nations A/55/868–S/2001/313

General Assembly
Security Council

Distr.: General
2 April 2001
English
Original: Arabic

**General Assembly**
**Fifty-fifth session**
Agenda item 40
**The situation in the Middle East**

**Security Council**
**Fifty-sixth year**

## Letter dated 2 April 2001 from the Permanent Representative of Lebanon to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

On instructions from my Government and further to my previous letters on the same subject, I have the honour to convey to you hereunder a list of the violations and infringements that were committed by Israel against Lebanon in the period from 15 to 29 March 2001. Lebanon regards these incidents as an extension of Israel's aggression against its people and territory.

**15 March 2001**

At 1245 hours Israeli enemy forces on the occupied Palestine side of the Fatimah Gate, using a pneumatic drill, broke up the concrete bunker mentioned in document A/55/841-S/2001/243 as having been towed from the Lebanese side of the Gate on 14 April.

At 1545 and 1605 hours Israeli occupation forces at the Ramta hill outpost in the occupied Shab`a farmlands directed a number of bursts of medium-machine-gun fire at surrounding areas.

**16 March 2001**

At 1015 and 1235 hours an Israeli reconnaissance aircraft overflew the Marj Uyun and Bint Jubayl areas at very high altitude.

At 2140 hours Israeli forces at the Radar hill outpost in the occupied Shab`a farmlands launched three illumination flares and fired two direct-fire rounds at surrounding areas.

**17 March 2001**

At 0900 and 1200 hours an Israeli military bulldozer removed the 200-metre-long barbed-wire strip that had been deployed along the road between the Israeli outposts at Ramta hill and Summaqah hill.

Between 0900 and 1610 hours a bulldozer and a Poclain backhoe belonging to the Israeli enemy forces were working on both sides of the road leading to the outpost at Mazra'at Fashkul in the occupied Shab'a farmlands.

**18 March 2001**

Between 1130 and 1225 hours Israeli warplanes overflew all parts of Lebanon at very high altitudes, breaking the sound barrier.

**19 March 2001**

Between 0800 and 1615 hours a bulldozer belonging to the Israeli forces was working along the road leading to the Israeli outpost at Mazra'at Fashkul in the occupied Shab'a farmlands.

Between 1520 and 1615 hours two Israeli helicopters flew over the occupied Shab'a farmlands.

Between 0800 and 1745 hours two Israeli Merkavah tanks were seen in position to the south-west of Abbasiyah inside the territory of occupied Palestine. They then left in the direction of the occupied Shab'a farmlands.

Between 1155 and 1350 hours Israeli warplanes overflew the South and Mount Lebanon at various altitudes and were engaged by Army anti-aircraft artillery units based at Mukhayyam Bayt al-Din and Ma'asir Bayt al-Din.

Israeli forces established a fixed observation post to the west of Ghajar opposite the hut erected by the Council for the South in connection with the pumping of water to Wazzani town. The post overlooks the Wazzani river vicinity, and frequent patrols in the area were reported.

At 1305 hours Israeli warplanes overflew the South at low altitudes and the Iqlim al-Kharrub area at high altitudes.

Between 1310 and 1415 hours Israeli warplanes overflew the South at very high altitudes.

Between 1900 and 1945 hours two Israeli helicopters flew over the occupied Shab'a farmlands.

At 2230 and 2245 hours two Israeli helicopters and an Israeli reconnaissance aircraft flew over the occupied Shab'a farmlands.

**20 March 2001**

Between 1025 and 1125 hours Israeli warplanes overflew the Marj Uyun-Hasbayya area at very high altitudes, breaking the sound barrier.

Between 1420 and 1430 hours Israeli forces were blasting rocks in the occupied Shab'a farmlands.

Between 1500 and 1530 hours Israeli warplanes overflew the South at very high altitudes, reaching as far as the Tripoli and Batrun offshore areas and breaking the sound barrier.

Between 1530 and 1700 hours occupying Israeli forces at the Summaqah outpost in the occupied Shab'a farmlands directed a number of bursts of medium-

weapons fire and fired four 120-mm mortar rounds at surrounding areas and into the farmlands towards the town of Hilta.

**21 March 2001**

Between 1340 and 1400 hours Israeli warplanes overflew the South at very high altitudes.

Between 2010 and 2030 hours Israeli enemy forces at the position in the town of Risha in the occupied territories launched four illumination flares over the Lebanese town of Dahirah.

**22 March 2001**

Between 1030 and 1035 hours Israeli enemy forces strafed the area around their outpost at Ramta hill in the occupied Shab`a farmlands with medium-weapons fire.

At 1145 hours Israeli forces released a balloon over Misgav Am hill from the Israeli side. They also installed a new monitoring camera on the Abbad position.

At 1037 hours an Israeli patrol consisting of two jeeps was seen at a halt to the east of the occupied town of Ghajar in the Abbasiyah direction.

At 1040 hours a stationary Israeli tank was seen on the road to the Fashkul outpost at the approach to the occupied Mughr Shab`a locality.

At 1100 hours a Poclain excavator and an Israeli bulldozer were seen working at a newly established position in the Abbasiyah area to the south-west of the vehicle depot of the fugitive Lahad supporters.

**23 March 2001**

Between 0805 and 0810 hours Israeli forces at the Ramta hill outpost in the occupied Shab`a farmlands directed a number of bursts of medium-machine-gun fire at surrounding areas.

Between 1205 and 1215 hours Israeli forces at the Ramta hill outpost and Zibdin in the occupied Shab`a farmlands fired a 120-mm mortar round and directed a number of bursts of medium-machine-gun fire at surrounding areas.

Between 1810 and 1840 hours Israeli forces at the Himari hill position opposite Wazzani town directed a number of bursts of medium-machine-gun fire at surrounding areas.

Between 1400 and 1410 hours Israeli forces at the Ramta hill outpost in the occupied Shab`a farmlands directed a number of bursts of medium-weapons fire at surrounding areas. There were also two unexplained explosions in the Mughr Shab`a area in the occupied Shab`a farmlands.

**25 March 2001**

Between 1240 and 1400 hours Israeli warplanes overflew the Hasbayya and Marj Uyun areas at very high altitudes.

Between 1630 and 1750 hours Israeli forces at the Ramta and Ruwaysat al-Alam outposts in the occupied Shab`a farmlands fired three 81-mm mortar rounds

that impacted in the vicinity of the Ruwaysat al-Alam outpost and outlying areas of Mazra`at Hilta in the liberated territories towards the occupied farmlands.

**26 March 2001**

Between 1120 and 1130 hours an Israeli reconnaissance aircraft overflew the Bint Jubayl area at very high altitude.

Between 1620 and 1800 hours an Israeli reconnaissance aircraft overflew the Zahrani area at very high altitude.

Between 2145 and 2310 hours two Israeli enemy helicopters flew over the occupied Shab`a farmlands before leaving in the direction of the occupied territories.

**27 March 2001**

Between 1945 and 2045 hours an Israeli helicopter flew over the Misgav Am settlement and two Israeli helicopters flew over the occupied Shab`a farmlands before leaving in the direction of the occupied territories.

Between 1130 and 1230 hours Israeli warplanes overflew the South, Mount Lebanon, the North and the Bekaa at very high altitudes, breaking the sound barrier.

**28 March 2001**

At 1145 hours Israeli warplanes overflew the Aqrub and the South at high altitudes.

At 1200 hours Israeli warplanes overflew the South and the Hasbayya and Marj Uyun areas at moderate altitudes.

Between 1030 and 1100 hours two Israeli helicopters flew over the occupied Shab`a farmlands.

Between 1145 and 1210 hours Israeli warplanes overflew Mount Lebanon and the North at very high altitudes.

Between 1155 and 1245 hours Israeli warplanes overflew the South at very high altitudes, releasing heat balloons in the Jazzin area.

**29 March 2001**

Between 1650 and 1845 hours Israeli enemy forces at the Ramta hill and Summaqah hill outposts in the occupied Shab`a farmlands directed a number of bursts of medium-machine-gun fire at surrounding areas. There were also three unexplained explosions in the vicinity of the two outposts and, at the same time, two Israeli helicopters flew over the occupied farmlands.

At 1835 hours two Israeli helicopters flew over the Summaqah and Ruwaysat al-Alam outposts in an outlying area of Kafr Shuba in the occupied Shab`a farmlands.

At 1855 hours there was an explosion in the vicinity of the Ramta outpost in the Shab`a farmlands.

Like the previous Israeli violations of which it represents a continuation, this latest series is in flagrant violation of Security Council resolution 425 (1978) and of Lebanon's sovereignty and poses a threat to stability in the region.

I should be grateful if you would have this letter circulated as a document of the General Assembly, under agenda item 40, and of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Sélim **Tadmoury**
Ambassador
Permanent Representative